

Day out all were discovered by an officer. They were brought before the captain, who set them to work in the stoke hole. There they heard startling stories of the fate that awaited stowaways when they arrived in New York. It was too much for Johnson. He learned that a steerage passenger had died and that his body had been enclosed in a pine box to be brought to port. Johnson saw his opportunity, and, going down into the hold that night, he tore the top off the box, took the body out and hid it under a pile of matting. Then he crawled into the coffin himself. He replaced the top so carefully that the nails fitted into the holes from which he wrenched them. Twenty-four hours later he was dragged out, after the ship had been searched from stem to stern. He was half famished and badly frightened, but with his companions he managed to dodge about from the deportation pen at Ellis island into the booth for admitted immigrants and reached shore.

**THE PROPOSED TREATY BETWEEN DENMARK and the United States providing for the cession of the Danish West Indies was rejected in the landsting October 22. The rejection occurred on the second reading of the bill. An interesting story relating to the defeat of this measure is told by the Copenhagen correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle. This correspondent says: "Crown Prince Frederick, all the ministers and many members of the diplomatic corps and members of the folkething were present. The public galleries were crowded. Long before the hour fixed for the meeting of the house the streets were crowded with excited seekers for admission. Thousands were turned away. The hall and galleries were packed. The vote was taken amid suppressed excitement and the announcement of the result was greeted with a storm of cheers and hisses. The exhibitions of joy on the part of the anti-sale men was almost unbounded. The disorder was not suppressed for a considerable time."**

**THAT THE TREATY WAS DEFEATED BY the votes of two dying men is an interesting fact brought out by the Chronicle's correspondent. On this point he says: "The defeat of the treaty was accomplished by the votes of Thygeson and Rahen. They were not present at the first reading at which there was a small majority in favor of the treaty. The ages of these men are 97 and 87 years, respectively. Both had been expected to die for several weeks past. They were both bedridden at their homes, 150 miles from Copenhagen, but they were brought to the city. Prominent anti-sale political leaders were sent to transport them here. The sufferers accompanied by physicians were carried into a saloon car, which was rolled on a ferry-boat, on which it crossed from Jumand. After their arrival at Copenhagen they were met by leading anti-salers and were driven in carriages to a hotel. There the two old men were guarded and nursed over night and were eventually carried to their chairs in the landsting hall an hour before the meeting. They had a prompter on hand to assist them in voting."**

**IT SEEMS TO BE ADMITTED THAT THE predominant sentiment throughout Denmark is in favor of the cession. The Chronicle correspondent attributes the rejection of the treaty chiefly to a domestic political effort to embarrass the government and bring about the resignation of the ministry. It is admitted that the question of the sale of the islands will not be raised for a long time and it is said that the finance minister intends to send a commission to the Danish West Indies to investigate the situation with a view of assisting the islands in developing better economic conditions. The syndicate recently formed promised to submit its plans and prepare to carry them out as soon as possible.**

**SUSPENSION OF THE LIBERTY OF SPEECH in Ireland and the imprisonment of prominent Irishmen has served to contribute new vigor to the Irish question. Balfour refused to give the Irish members a single day in which to discuss the condition of Ireland, but the prime minister was considerably surprised and it is said somewhat tamed by the stern manner in which his action was resented. The London correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle says that the scene when John O'Donnell rushed across the floor to Mr. Balfour was one of the most exciting ever witnessed in the house of commons. Had he laid hand on Mr. Balfour the ministerialists and the Irishmen, who were furious and shouting their loudest, inevitably would have been at each other's throats. Nothing could have prevented such a melee as has never been seen in the Austrian diet. Mr. O'Donnell told the Chronicle correspondent that his object was to force Premier Balfour and Irish Secretary Wyndham at all risks to hear him denounce their action in imprisoning him when he spoke in Ire-**

land and closing him when he spoke in parliament. Every time he has tried to address his own constituents in two years he has been forcibly prevented by the police and he avers that he has been brutally maltreated. Already he has served seven months in prison under the coercion act for public speech and now he is going in for three months. In the latter case the magistrates divided one offense into three parts, sentencing him a month for each, thus making him live on bread and water nine days and sleep on a plank bed the whole three months. If they had given him three months straight he would only have to eat bread and water three days and sleep on a plank bed one month. Such measures have exasperated the Irish.

**ACCORDING TO A LONDON CABLEGRAM** the Russian minister of finance and the tariff committee have fixed the rates for a journey through Russia on the Siberian railroad from any frontier station on the west to a station in Manchouria, on the Russo-Manchourian frontier. The first-class fare, inclusive of an extra charge on express trains, and not including a charge for bedding, sleeping, etc., will be 154 rubles, or about \$63. The second-class fare will be about \$5 less. The Siberian express will start from Moscow, which may be reached by way of St. Petersburg on the Warsaw branch. Beyond the frontier station the journey through Manchouria will be a charge of the Chinese Eastern railway, which, according to Russian official statements, has been recognized as a foreign line. Immediately after this recognition it was announced at Kharbin that the opening of the line through Manchouria to traffic had been postponed for a year.

**THE ONLY BUFFALO HERD IS LOCATED IN** Stanley county, South Dakota, according to the Fort Pierre correspondent of the Minneapolis Tribune. This herd is owned by James W. Phillip at Fort Pierre. It is known as the Dupree herd. There are seventy-five of these fine creatures, and they are confined in a 1,000-acre pasture eight miles north of that city. The pasture is so constructed as to withstand a great deal of resistance—the posts being set very near together and very deep in the ground, and is almost twice the height of an ordinary fence. Within this pasture is a smaller enclosure where the herd can be penned, thus affording visitors a better opportunity of observation. A short distance from this enclosure is the commodious ranch where the keepers reside, and hundreds of tons of hay are kept constantly on hand. The original of this herd were five calves captured by the Dupree family in 1882 while on a buffalo hunt on the Little Missouri river. The captives—that in time were to represent an immense fortune—were hauled in an ordinary wagon to the Dupree home on the Cheyenne river, about twenty miles below where the little town of Leslie is now located. They were close herded for a time and then permitted to range at will as in their natural state. They increased steadily until they reached almost the present number, when, about a year and a half ago, the entire herd was purchased by Mr. Phillip from the Dupree estate and moved to his pasture near Fort Pierre on the Missouri river. It is the intention of Mr. Phillip to take this remnant of the great herds of the northwest to the exposition at St. Louis in 1904 and if the constant streams of visitors to the pasture is an indication it will prove to be one of the chief attractions there.

**SOME OF THE INACCURACIES OF AUTHORS** are pointed out in an interesting way by Edward Latham in the Saturday Review. For instance, in "Ivanhoe" a knight of Richard I. holds converse with a contemporary of William the Conqueror, who was Richard's great-grandfather. In "The Newcomers" Clive in a letter dated 1830 asks, "Why have we no picture of the sovereign and her august consort from Smee's brush?" The reason was probably due to the fact that there was no prince consort before 1840. The moon seems to be a very dangerous planet for writers to trifle with. In "King Solomon's Mines" Rider Haggard makes an eclipse of this satellite take place at the new instead of the full moon—an astronomical impossibility. In the "Children of Gideon" Walter Besant has caused a new moon to rise in the east at 2 o'clock in the morning. The most casual observer has without doubt noticed that the new moon appears in the western sky and sets from the moment it becomes visible. Trollope makes Andy Scott come "whistling up the street with a cigar in his mouth."

**THIS SAME WRITER POINTS OUT THAT AT** the close of "Around the World in Eighty Days" the hero arrives triumphantly at his club just as the clocks of London strike ten minutes to twelve! A Paris journal recently recorded the discovery in the Seine of the nude corpse of a man

with ten sous in his waistcoat pocket. But this was scarcely more paradoxical than the case of Robinson Crusoe, who before divesting himself of his clothes to swim to the wreck took precaution to fill his pockets full of biscuits. In "Don Quixote" Sancho continues to ride on his ass after having lamented the animal's death. The anachronisms and errors of Shakespeare are too well known to require repetition. He speaks of cannon in the reign of King John, a century and a half before their invention; he refers to printing in the reign of Henry II., of clocks in the time of Caesar; makes Hector quote Aristotle and Coriolanus refer to Cato. He introduces a billiard table into the house of Cleopatra, makes Delphos an island and gives a seacoast to Bohemia.

**GENERAL DAVIS, JUDGE ADVOCATE OF** the United States army, recently made a report showing the results in army trials. This report shows that during the year ending June 30, nineteen commissioned officers were tried by court-martial, of whom six were acquitted. Two cadets were tried and convicted. The number of enlisted men convicted were 4,854, the sentences in 158 cases being disapproved, while 430 cases resulted in acquittal. The number of men sentenced to dishonorable discharges were 2,965. Death sentences were imposed by courts-martial in eight cases of enlisted men, four of these sentences being on conviction of murder, two on conviction of desertion and of entering the service of the enemy, one on conviction of desertion alone and one on conviction of robbery and larceny of United States arms and attempting to steal ammunition after desertion. The sentences were executed in three cases of murder, and in the other cases were commuted to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowance, and to hard labor for life in four cases, and to a term of three years' labor in the remaining case of desertion only. It is shown that 720 persons were tried, being 260 less than in the preceding years. Of this number 576 were convicted and 144 acquitted. In fifty-five cases the sentences were disapproved. Death sentences were imposed by military commissions in about 235 cases (nearly all natives of the Philippine islands). On conviction of the more serious crimes named in the list the sentences were executed in 128 cases. In the remaining cases the sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life or for a term of years.

**A MOVEMENT IS ON FOOT TO REMOVE TO** this country the ancestral home of the famous Washington family. It is rumored that this old house will be torn down and the material brought to this country and re-erected. The Chicago Record-Herald of October 12 gives the following description of this old manor house: "It stands at the eastern extremity of the English village of Sulgrave, about eight miles from Banbury, a town better known to the majority of travelers, perhaps from the neat little packets of cakes that they carry for sale at its railway station. Sulgrave manor has for many years past been used as an ordinary farm house; the estate originally belonged to a priory dissolved by Henry VIII. at the reformation, and was given to Lawrence Washington of Northampton. Lawrence Washington came of a Lancashire family and was mayor of Northampton in 1532 and 1545. He died in 1585 and was buried in Sulgrave Church. On his tomb the patriotic American of today may see the original of the famous banner of the Stars and Stripes—in other words, the Washington arms, consisting of red bars on a silver ground with three five-pointed stars. Lawrence Washington's grandson, Lawrence, had two sons, both of whom emigrated to America about 1657, and it was one of these sons—John—who became the great-grandfather of the illustrious George Washington.

**THE DISCUSSION OF THE PROJECT TO** remove the Washington building to this country has served to bring to light the fact that among the historic London buildings marked for destruction is the chapel where the author of "Pilgrim's Progress" preached. This famous building consisted of a double house, one half of the same being used for the chapel and the other as a hiding place for the preacher and his followers in time of persecution. John Bunyan's connection with this church began after his twelve years' imprisonment for expounding the doctrines of his creed, when he became a licensed preacher. Three years afterwards his license was revoked as were all those of the non-conformist ministers, and on Bunyan's refusal to give up preaching he was again arrested and sent to prison for six months. It is said that it was during this latter imprisonment that he wrote his great work, though it was not completed until some time after his release.